

CHAPTER 3

TRAINING PROGRAM

The Javelin training program integrates the Javelin into the overall unit-training program to increase combat readiness and ensure trainers and gunners are proficient in operating and maintaining the Javelin.

Section I. GENERAL

The commander needs to know about the current status of Javelin awareness and training in his unit. The commander conducts an accurate assessment to determine what initial and sustainment training is required to maintain the proficiency of the Javelin gunners and to prepare them for the gunner's skill test (GST). The commander is responsible for selecting and training Javelin gunners. The unit's training program includes Javelin gunner training, the unit's battle focus, its METL, and the supporting soldier, leader, and collective tasks.

3-1. TRAINING STRATEGY

The Javelin training strategy is composed of five primary components:

- Initial training.
- Sustainment training.
- Collective training.
- Force-on-force training.
- Leader training.

a. **Initial Training.** Initial gunner training is a prescriptive program of instruction (POI) conducted at the institutions and in the unit. This training consists of two weeks of instruction culminating in the successful completion of the GST.

b. **Sustainment Training.** Sustainment training ensures retaining skills learned during initial training. This training takes place entirely in the unit: monthly, bimonthly, quarterly, and annually. Gunners must retain their skills by practicing engaging targets at least monthly. The gunner fires selected engagements from the monthly sustainment exercises using the BST. The gunner practices field engagements using the FTT every other month. Once a quarter, the gunner completes the entire GST. If the gunner does not perform satisfactorily, he retrain until he qualifies.

c. **Collective Training.** Collective training takes place in the unit to integrate the Javelin into the unit's overall combat power. The Javelin is integrated into collective training using the FTT. Force-on-force training is conducted with the FTT during squad platoon, company, and battalion field training exercises (FTX)/situational training exercises (STX).

d. **Leader Training.** Leader training is conducted in both the institution and the unit. Leaders are taught to train, maintain, and employ the Javelin in courses such as officer and noncommissioned officer education systems (OES and NCOES respectively) This training must continue in units formally through noncommissioned officer (NCO) and officer development classes and informally through personal initiative.

(1) Javelin leadership training begins with the basic understanding of the Javelin, its capabilities and limitations, moves to understanding the fundamentals of Javelin tactical employment, and includes how to integrate the Javelin into company level training.

(2) Leaders must learn and then practice how to employ and integrate Javelin into their units. Using the tactical exercises without troops (TEWT) is an effective way to develop the leader's tactical understanding. (For more information on tactical employment considerations see Chapter 4.) Employing gunners with their squads helps train other squad or fire team members to perform their duties (providing security, locating targets, and so on). After-action reviews (AAR) *must* be conducted after all training exercises so Javelin security, operation, and employment considerations can be more effectively integrated into the unit-training plan.

3-2. PREREQUISITES FOR ADDITIONAL SKILL IDENTIFIER

Normally, the additional skill identifier (ASI) of 2C (Javelin Gunner) is awarded after training at the institution. However, initial gunner training can be conducted by the unit when school trained gunners are not available. Unit personnel qualified as Javelin trainers must conduct this training. The course can be conducted on an as needed basis at battalion level and above to maintain qualified gunners. The course must be conducted IAW the Javelin POI as established by the USAIS. The unit must contact the Javelin course at USAIS for approval to conduct the JGC. USAIS will maintain oversight and monitor all non-resident Javelin courses.

NOTE: Units must provide the qualified instructors who have completed BNCOC and are certified to conduct initial gunner training to award the ASI of 2C, or who have completed the train-the-trainer program.

Section II. TRAIN THE TRAINER

The train-the-trainer program develops selected noncommissioned officers into competent trainers prepared to teach other soldiers how to become Javelin gunners.

3-3. TRAIN-THE-TRAINER PROGRAM

The Javelin gunner qualification program is described in detail in Section III. This program ensures the trainer can teach gunners how to apply the principles of Javelin gunner techniques using Javelin training devices. It allows the unit to develop and maintain a program by which the trainer can sustain individual gunner proficiency in the unit. The train-the-trainer program teaches the trainer to:

- Plan training.
- Set up, operate, and maintain training equipment.
- Conduct training.
- Coach gunners on engagement skills.
- Evaluate the gunners' training weaknesses.
- Instill confidence among the gunners while training.
- Maintain training records.
- Qualify gunners on the GST.

a. **Initial Training.** The soldier designated to become a trainer completes the training device course (TDC). This course is designed to provide the trainer with the necessary expertise to train Javelin gunners. It is 40 hours of instruction and taught by the USAIS. The course consists of four modules:

(1) **Module 1: Introduction to the TDC.** This module covers the introduction to the TDC and includes the course orientation and applicable training materials. Reviewing this material gives the unit trainer an insight on how the course is laid out.

(2) **Module 2: Introduction to the Javelin.** This module covers the operational capabilities of the Javelin, its major components, fields-of-views, and controls and indicators.

(3) **Module 3: Basic Skills Trainer Operating Instructions.** This module covers the use and operation of the BST. The BST is the training device for developing the technical skills required to become a Javelin gunner.

(4) **Module 4: Field Tactical Trainer Operating Instructions.** This module covers the use and operation of the FTT, which is crucial for developing the Javelin gunner's proficiency. It is the training device used for developing the skills required to engage targets under field conditions.

The trainer assists in conducting at least one initial gunner's course by teaching selected subjects the under supervision of an experienced trainer. The trainer teaches the coaches to assist fellow soldiers in learning and teaching the Javelin basic gunner skills.

b. **Sustainment Training.** After the trainer completes the initial gunner training and the TDC, he is the unit's primary trainer for the gunner's sustainment training program. The sustainment training for the trainer includes practicing the exercises in the BST annex and the FTT exercises. (See Table 3-1, page 3-12, for the required tasks.)

3-4. PROGRAM AUDIENCE

Train-the-trainer program has two target audiences: potential trainers and potential coaches.

a. **Trainers.** Trainers are noncommissioned officers who understand the Javelin and can teach others to become Javelin gunners and coaches. These soldiers are selected from the most highly qualified soldiers in the unit to display their knowledge of the Javelin and are motivated to conduct gunner training.

b. **Coaches.** Coaches are student trainers who assist other soldiers in learning basic Javelin gunnery skills. These soldiers are selected from unit gunners who possess the desire and ability to train other soldiers. Coaching provides the unit a two-fold benefit: (1) the coach learns the subject matter better because he explains it to others and, (2) the gunner gets one-on-one assistance.

3-5. STANDARDS FOR TRAINERS

Javelin instructors have to meet the same standards as Javelin gunners. Successful gunner experience is an asset, but it is not necessarily an indicator of a good instructor. Each instructor must have the confidence, willingness, knowledge, and skills required to train soldiers to be consistent and effective Javelin gunners in combat. Once selected, the instructors must have successfully completed the TDC, they must know the training objectives in this chapter, and they must become proficient in using the training equipment and the training materials. The unit commander periodically evaluates each trainer.

3-6. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

When preparing Javelin instructors, the unit trainer determines the number of gunners to be trained, time frame to conduct training, and resources required. The Javelin instructor guide (JIG) provides a checklist of training requirements at the beginning of each training module.

3-7. TRAINING SUPPORT PACKAGES

Javelin training support material is continually reviewed and updated by the Javelin training team at the US Army Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia. There are two sets of media packages for the Javelin: TDC and JGC media packages. These packages are designed for computers running Windows 95/98 and Microsoft PowerPoint presentation software, which incorporate sound and video into the presentations. The entire JGC is presented in the media packages. The instructor is provided the most up-to-date information available. The most current version of the training materials can be downloaded from the USAIS web site: (www.benning.army.mil)

3-8. TRAINING DEVICES

The Javelin weapon system includes three training devices: the BST, the FTT, and the MSR. Using the three training devices in combination and as part of a highly skilled Javelin gunner.

a. **Basic Skills Trainer.** The BST is a self-contained, computer-based, indoor training device. Its purpose is to train students and qualify gunners on the Javelin. The BST consists of two major assemblies: an IS and an SS (Figure 3-1). The IS is a personal computer (PC) equipped with special hardware and software, and the SS consists of a SCLU and an MSR. A cable links the SS with the IS for transfer of video, power, switch, and SS motion signals between the two.

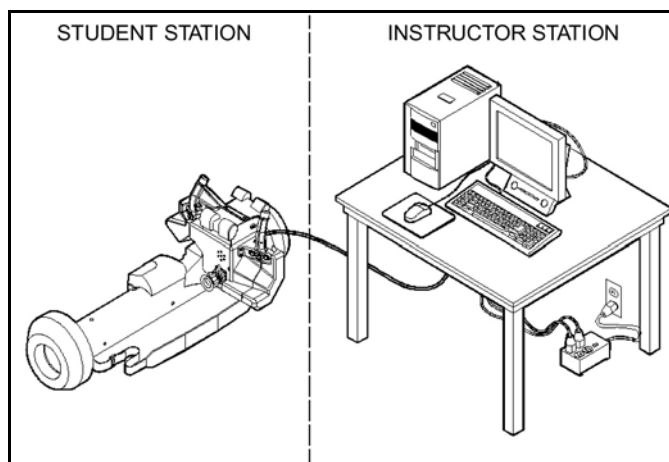


Figure 3-1. Basic skills trainer.

(1) **Instructor Station Features.** The IS equipment centers around a desktop PC that provides means to install or upgrade software, create and save gunner training records, and monitor gunner performance during an exercise controlled by point-and-click mouse commands with means for entering and saving gunner training record data on a

3.5-inch disk. The IS allows the instructor to monitor the gunner's actions during the exercise. After the exercise is over, the monitor can be used to critique the gunner's performance by replaying the exercise.

(2) **Training Exercises.** The BST contains training exercises for initial Javelin training and qualification with 2 retest exercises for each qualification exercise. The initial training and qualification exercises are stored in separate directories with expansion directories for sustainment and advanced gunnery training. Exercises contain terrain models, several three-dimensional target models, weather conditions (for example, clear, rain, snow, and so forth), run times (1 to 7 minutes), and malfunctions (for example, hangfire, misfire, and so forth) built into the BST. It is supported by the BST annex.

(3) **Student Station.** The SS equipment simulates the physical and operational characteristics of the Javelin, including weight, point of balance, dimensions, hardware components, controls and indicators. It reproduces simulated battlefield imagery, visual indicators the gunner uses during target engagement, and operational sounds from a built-in speaker system.

(4) **Simulated Imagery.** The computer-generated infrared and daylight imagery reflects the magnification and spectral capabilities of the Javelin. The BST training exercises use digital images of real terrain from actual visible light and infrared imagery. As the gunner works through an exercise, identical imagery is displayed on the instructor station.

(5) **Instructor Station.** The IS allows the instructor to monitor the gunner's actions during the exercise. After the exercise is over, the monitor can be used to critique the gunner's performance by replaying the exercise.

(6) **Simulated BCU Removal and Replacement.** The simulated BCU is fixed to the SR and cannot be removed during normal use. To remove and replace the BCU, the student explains what actions he would take to do so, and the instructor *removes and replaces* the BCU by an in-input at the IS.

b. **Field Tactical Trainer.** The FTT is a fully integrated, three-dimensional force-on-force training device. The FTT combines the Javelin CLU with a SR. The SR incorporates a MILES laser transmitter to allow simulated Javelin engagements during training exercises. The FTT is designed to simulate the operation and engagement parameters of the Javelin (Figure 3-2, page 3-6).

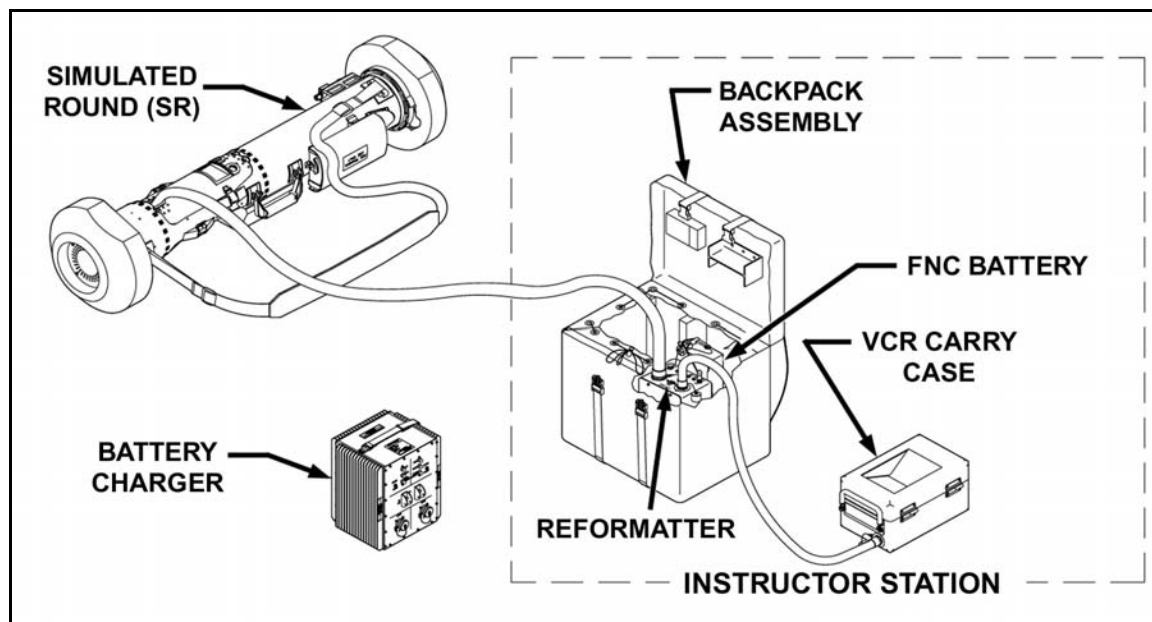


Figure 3-2. Field tactical trainer.

(1) **Instructor Station.** The IS is a backpack assembly that contains a VCR, reformatter, and fiber-nickel cadmium (FNC) battery. The FTT with IS adds the capability of monitoring, recording, and reviewing gunner activities on 8-mm videotape.

NOTE: A Javelin CLU is required, but it is not a component supplied with the FTT.

(2) **Command Launch Unit.** Interfaces with the SR through the SR interface connector and the W1 cable. The W1 cable provides an additional signal interface between the CLU and the SR.

(3) **Simulated Round.** The SR is used to simulate the actual Javelin round and weighs slightly more (about 2 pounds). The SR simulates the Javelin seeker imagery by using the video from the NVS WFOV. The SR inserts crosshairs and track gates, then, it sends the image to the CLU display.

(4) **Battery Charger.** Charges the FNC battery for use by the SR and IS.

(5) **Batteries.** BB390 (*for training use only*) for the CLU. FNC battery powers the SR and IS.

c. **Missile Simulation Round.** The MSR is used to train gunners on how to handle, maintain, and carry the round. It consists of a simulated launch tube that contains no instruments or circuitry, but simulates the weight and balance of the live Javelin round.

3-9. BASIC SKILLS TRAINER SETUP OPERATIONS

The BST allows training gunners in a realistic training environment. This training is conducted indoors using computer-generated terrain and target vehicles. The Javelin instructor must have the following knowledge to use the BST effectively:

- Major components, equipment characteristics, capabilities, and features.
- Basic operation of the Javelin.

- Controls and indicators BST/CLU.
- How to prepare the BST for operation.
- How to conduct Daily Readiness Check procedures.
- How to prepare and maintain a Gunner Training Record.
- How to prepare and conduct a BST exercise.
- How to apply BST troubleshooting procedures.
- How to maintain a BST.
- How to prepare a BST for shipment or storage.

a. **Setup Requirements.** The BST is self-contained and comes in two transit cases. One transit case contains an IS and the other a SS. The IS transit case contains the Javelin BST setup instructions. The instructions explain in detail how to set up the BST and include a wiring diagram.

b. **Operations.** Once the IS is turned ON, the BST software icon is selected and the Javelin Main Menu window appears on the monitor. The instructor selects from the following directories:

- Daily readiness check.
- Exercise editor.
- Javelin training.
- IR training.
- Exit.

From this point on, the instructor can decide where he wants to go. The program is menu driven.

c. **Exercises.** There are pre-loaded exercises. Upgrades to the software will be provided periodically on Fort Benning's web page on the Javelin site at www.benning.army.mil. Instructions for downloading and upgrading may also be found on this site.

d. **Coaching Techniques.** The IS gives the coach the ability to *see* what the gunner sees. The trainer/coach watches the gunner work through the performance steps. The various exercises work toward one goal—a gunner who can engage enemy armor. The trainer/coach helps the gunner work through the various exercises to develop techniques to engage the enemy. During the entire engagement exercise, the BST records the engagements. This process allows the coach and gunner to review what just took place. The immediate feedback allows the gunner to see what happened and learn what he did right and what steps he needs to practice.

e. **Conduct BST Exercises.** The trainer/coach should understand and perform the tasks listed below.

(1) ***Place the BST into Operation.*** The trainer/coach ensures the IS and SS are properly assembled and gives the gunner's briefing.

(2) ***Assume a Good Javelin Firing Position.*** The trainer/coach checks the body position of the gunner to ensure he has assumed the best position possible and checks the backblast area. The Javelin is balanced so that the gunner does not have a hard time holding the Javelin steady, acquiring a target, and engaging it. If the position is awkward, the gunner gets tired quickly, making it more difficult for him to hold the Javelin steady. It also makes it more difficult for the gunner to activate the sight select button to begin firing.

(3) ***Adjust the Focus of the CLU Display.*** The trainer/coach watches the gunner adjust the focus adjustment ring and ensures the adjustment compensates for the gunners' vision by asking the gunner to scan and identify targets.

(4) ***Brightness and Contrast Adjustments.*** As the target scene changes, the brightness and contrast controls must be adjusted for changing conditions. The trainer/coach guides the gunner through making necessary changes.

(5) ***Scan the Sector of Fire.*** The trainer/coach watches to see what field of view the gunner selects, what method of scanning he chooses (rapid, slow, or detailed, day or night) and makes notes for the AAR to show the gunner what field of view or scanning techniques the gunner could have used. The gunner is uses the WFOV for scanning.

(6) ***Target Detection.*** The trainer/coach follows the gunner as he looks at his sector of fire to ensure the gunner covers the sector completely and detects any sounds or physical evidence that vehicles are near. The gunner uses the WFOV for detection of targets. For example, does the gunner hear any engine noises or see any vehicle exhaust or dust clouds? During limited visibility, the gunner looks for any light sources, such as a lit cigarette, headlights, or flashlights. During the day, the gunner looks for reflected light from shiny surfaces.

(7) ***Classification and Recognition.*** Once the gunner detects a potential target, he classifies it as wheeled or tracked and recognizes it as either friendly or enemy. The gunner uses the NFOV for classification and recognition. The coach and gunner talk to each other during this process. For example, the coach asks the gunner questions like—what makes the target friendly or enemy? The gunner may have to identify the types of vehicles.

(8) ***Seeker Lock-on.*** To achieve seeker lock-on, the gunner must be able to adjust the track gates (Chapter 4). The coach watches to see where the gunner places the track gates on the target. This adjustment is a critical step. The coach must see if the gunner gets a good lock on the target. The coach observes a smooth transition in locking on the target and follows the gunner during moving target engagements.

(9) ***Target Engagement.*** Once the gunner achieves seeker lock-on, the gunner fires.

(10) ***Exercise Critique.*** The critique provides feedback to the gunner concerning his performance during the exercise. There are several steps to the critique including providing the score computed by the BST, viewing a replay of the exercise, determining whether or not to override the exercise pass/fail status assigned by the BST. Critique by interpreting the system comments and provide an evaluation IAW paragraph 7 of the exercise summary sheet. Record comments in the instructor's comment area of the EXERCISE CRITIQUE window.

3-10. FIELD TACTICAL TRAINER SETUP OPERATIONS

The FTT allows gunner training to be conducted outdoors in a field environment with actual target vehicles or force on force. To use the FTT effectively, the Javelin trainer must know:

- Major components, equipment characteristics, capabilities, and features.
- Basic Javelin operation.
- Javelin and FTT controls and indicators.
- Preparing the FTT for operation.
- Programming an FTT using training exercise menus.

- Preparing the IS for use with an FTT.
 - Conduct daily readiness check procedures.
 - Preparing and maintaining a gunner training record.
 - Preparing and conducting an FTT exercise.
 - How to monitor, record, and playback gunner training.
 - How to apply FTT troubleshooting procedures with or without an IS.
 - How to maintain an FTT with the IS.
 - How to prepare an FTT for shipment or storage.
- a. **Setup Requirements Including Boresight Procedures.** See the Training Device Module 4—FTT Operating Instructions. It provides step-by-step instructions on how to set up the FTT and conduct boresight procedures.
- b. **Operations.** See Training Device Module 4—FTT Operating Instructions.
- c. **Exercises.** The goal of all Javelin training, including field training, is to train the gunner. The FTT training is conducted in the field. How it is executed varies based on the environment and assets at hand.
- d. **Coaching Techniques.** The FTT instructor station has the ability to video capture the exercise. This allows the trainer/coach to observe the gunner's actions and record the engagement. The trainer/coach and gunner can review the exercise together and critique each engagement during the AAR.

3-11. GUNNER SKILL TEST EXECUTION

The GST evaluates the gunner's skills and is used to qualify Javelin gunners. It consists of a BST test, an FTT test, and a Javelin range card exercise conducted in any sequence. The GST manual describes what tasks are tested, what equipment is needed, and scoring criteria.

- a. **Basic Skill Test.** The BST portion of the GST consists of a series of exercises used to evaluate the following gunner's skills:
- Assume a Javelin firing position and demonstrate how to engage a target.
 - Replace a spent BCU.
 - Apply Javelin misfire procedures.
 - Engage two or more targets.
 - Terminate an engagement.
 - Re-engage a target after break-lock.
 - React to a malfunction or warning indicator.
- b. **Field Tactical Trainer.** The FTT portion of the GST consists of five stations. The following skills are evaluated:
- Apply FTT pre-operation.
 - Assume a Javelin firing position.
 - Apply target acquisition procedures.
 - Engage a target.
 - Engage two or more targets.
 - Terminate an engagement.
 - Re-engage a target after break-lock.
 - Demonstrate the Javelin carry techniques using an FTT.
 - Change missile mode, if necessary.

c. **Range Card.** The gunner is required to correctly fill out an antiarmor range card IAW the given information.

Section III. TRAIN THE GUNNER

The JGC is the base training for the Javelin gunner. The gunner learns the basic skills needed to engage and destroy enemy targets.

3-12. CONDUCT OF TRAINING

Training the gunner begins in the classroom learning the Javelin and its capabilities. The gunner then learns how to engage targets using the BST and reacts to warning indicators and malfunctions. The next step in training the gunner is how to operate the FTT. Using a combination of lecture, demonstration, and hands-on training, the trainer is able to teach the gunner how to become an effective Javelin gunner. The gunner is finally evaluated using a series of tests on the BST, FTT, and range card.

3-13. CENTRALIZED TRAINING

Centralized Javelin training is highly recommended. The decision to use centralized training depends on the available training resources. The unit commander must ensure uniform instruction. The unit METL drives planning and executing training.

- a. **Equipment and Facilities.** Control of the BST and FTT should be centralized.
- b. **Personnel.** A train-the-trainer program is developed to maintain a pool of trainers for a successful training program at unit level. At least one soldier at the company level should be trainer qualified.
- c. **Time.** Until a train-the-trainer program has produced a sufficient number of trained soldiers, centralized training is conducted to save time and resources.
- d. **Tasks.** When considering centralized training, the commander identifies the critical tasks required to achieve training objectives and support the unit METL. Tasks that are not critical are taught during individual or unit sustainment training. Centralized training establishes and maintains unit standards but should not replace or undermine the small unit leader. It should maximize the limited resources because the available number of training devices may limit the choice to centralized training.

3-14. PROGRAM EXECUTION

The gunner's training program is designed to be taught in 10 days. Many units may not be able to dedicate personnel and equipment assets for consecutive daily training. If this is the case, the schedule can be modified, but units must avoid reducing the content of any training period. Each POI is unique and plays an important part in the overall performance and understanding of the gunner. Units modifying the schedule should keep the time between training periods as short as possible. When a gap occurs between training events, a review of previous training must be planned at the start of the next training period. Negative results are achieved when the training schedule is shortened. Units must consider the following factors when deciding to modify (lengthen or split training periods/programs) their gunner qualification program:

- Quality of instruction must be maintained.
- Tasks must be taught in a logical sequence.
- Instructor continuity must be maintained.

Normally, the additional skill identifier (ASI) of 2C (Javelin Gunner) is awarded after training at the institution. However, initial gunner training can be conducted by the unit when school trained gunners are not available. Unit personnel qualified as Javelin trainers must conduct this training. The course can be conducted on an as needed basis at battalion level and above to maintain qualified gunners. The course must be conducted IAW the Javelin POI as established by the USAIS. The unit must contact the Javelin course at USAIS for approval to conduct the JGC. USAIS will maintain oversight and monitor all nonresident Javelin courses.

3-15. GUNNER QUALIFICATION PROGRAM

The Javelin gunner is qualified by a series of training events beginning with the JGC. The gunner passes the GST to successfully complete the JGC. In the unit, the GST is conducted quarterly. The gunner/trainer sustainment trainer supports the gunner's qualification program.

a. **Initial Gunner Training.** The initial gunner training develops the basic skills required to carry the Javelin, place it in operation, prepare proper fighting positions, scan for and acquire targets, and fire the Javelin. The degree of proficiency obtained and retained by the Javelin gunner depends on the foundation built during this phase. Correct firing and safety habits must become so ingrained that they become natural. The JGC consists of 80 hours of instruction and nine modules:

(1) **Module 1: Introduction to the Course.** This module provides course orientation, training support requirements, course description, and schedule. This module is a short module and sets the tone for the upcoming training.

(2) **Module 2: Introduction to the Javelin Weapons System.** This module provides information on Javelin capabilities, major components, controls, and indicators. The gunners need this information to understand the remainder of the gunner's training course (GTC).

(3) **Module 3: Preparing, Restoring and Carrying the Javelin.** This module describes how to get the Javelin from one place to another, how to assemble it for use, how to assume a firing position, and how to disassemble it for movement and carrying.

(4) **Module 4: Imaging Infrared and Target Acquisition.** This module provides an explanation of how the infrared imaging works and describes what the gunner can expect to see when using the Javelin infrared imaging system. It also explains how to scan, classify, and recognize targets.

(5) **Module 5: Target Engageability.** This module provides information on how to prepare an antiarmor range card (Appendix B) and determines if a moving target is in range and engageable.

(6) **Module 6: Target Engagement and Malfunctions.** This module provides information on how to engage targets with the Javelin, BST or FTT and how to react to a Javelin malfunction or warning indicator.

(7) **Module 7: Field Tactical Trainer.** This module provides information on how to prepare, operate, and maintain the FTT.

(8) **Module 8: Maintain a Javelin.** This module provides information on how to maintain the Javelin.

(9) **Module 9: Gunner's Skill Test.** This module provides information on how to test gunner proficiency (go to www.benning.army.mil in the Javelin section and follow the directions to download).

b. **Basic Skills Trainer.** The BST is used to develop the gunner skills required to engage targets in a wide variety of situations. The BST is designed to train the gunner in simulated combat situations. The trainer can monitor actions performed by the gunner.

c. **Field Tactical Trainer.** The FTT is used with or without an instructor. The FTT is designed to be used with an IS, allowing the trainer to monitor the actions of the gunner. The gunner can use the FTT (without the IS) during force-on-force training, because of its MILES capabilities.

d. **Range card.** The gunner is required to complete a range card IAW Appendix B.

3-16. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

When preparing Javelin instructors, the unit trainer determines the number of gunners to be trained, time frame to conduct training, and resources required. The Javelin instructor guide (JIG) provides a checklist of training requirements at the beginning of each training module.

3-17. SUSTAINMENT TRAINING

The gunners' sustainment training is conducted monthly, quarterly, and annually. The frequency of training may be modified based on the gunner's ability to perform to standards. If a gunner consistently has trouble with a task required quarterly, consider changing that task to a monthly sustainment training program to increase the training frequency and enhance the gunner's ability to perform to standard. The matrix in Table 3-1 identifies the specific tasks and subjects that must be performed by all Javelin gunners and assistant gunners.

TASK	TRAINING FREQUENCY	TIME	REMARKS
Maintain a Javelin Medium Antitank Weapon	M	4 hrs	Practical Exercise MSR/CLU
Prepare a Javelin Medium Antitank Weapon for Firing	M ¹	10 min	Practical Exercise MSR/CLU
Restore a Javelin Medium Antitank Weapon to Carrying Configuration	M ¹	5 min	Practical Exercise MSR/CLU
Perform Long Distance Carry Technique	Q	2 hrs	CLU and MSR
Perform Malfunction Procedures on a Javelin Medium Antitank Weapon	M ¹	15 min	Practical Exercise BST and FTT
Recognize Friendly and Threat Armored Vehicles and Aircraft	M	30 min	Practical Exercise BST
Explain How to Construct a Two-Man Fighting Position with a Javelin Firing Platform	A	NA	Perform as part of an ARTEP or FTX
Prepare an Antiarmor Range Card	M ²	30 min	Practical Exercise
Engage Targets with a Javelin Medium Antitank Weapon ITO—BST ITO—FTT	M/Q	4 hrs	Practical Exercise BST FTT
Explain Immediate decontamination and emergency destruction procedures	Q	30 min.	Perform during BST and FTT training
M = Every month M¹ = 1st month (odd months) M² = 2nd month (even months) Q = Quarterly A = Annual			

Table 3-1. Sustainment training matrix.

3-18. COLLECTIVE TRAINING

Collective training integrates the Javelin into the unit-training program and develops an antiarmor resource that the commander and the unit can use to augment their fighting capability. Individual tasks are integrated into collective training and rehearsals. To accomplish this, commanders analyze the collective tasks from their unit METL and the individual tasks supporting the collective tasks. The commander determines, which collective tasks must be practiced, by analyzing the mission outlines in the appropriate mission training plan (MTP). The mission outlines describe the collective tasks required to execute each ARTEP mission. Leaders determine which individual tasks support the collective tasks by referring to the collective task-to-individual task matrix in the appropriate MTP. Some considerations for planning collective tasks are as follows:

- How does a Javelin that is issued at the squad level affect training?
- Who do I assign as designated Javelin gunner?
- Does the Javelin gunner require an assistant gunner or an ammunition bearer?
- If a second round is issued to the gunner or squad, who carries it?
- If the designated Javelin gunner is injured or killed, who replaces him?
- Who else can be trained?

Table 3-2 includes some suggested collective training events.

SEQUENCE	FREQUENCY TIME/YEAR	HOW
Squad, Platoon or Company FTX	4	MILES
Battalion FTX	2	MILES
Platoon/Company Urban Operations Exercise	1	MILES
Gunner LFX	1	Live Round
Externally Evaluated Battalion MTP	1	MILES

Table 3-2. Collective training tasks.